CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Holy Koran is the Glorious book of Moslems that always relevant in all ages. It is a collection of Allah SWT revelation that were brought dawn by Gabriel to Muhammad SAW with the certain ways gradually for about 23 years. Holy Koran is universal Holy Book. It is revealed by Allah and not created by human beings. As we know that Holy Koran as a guide for human and It’s a guidance for Moslems.[1] Soliman (1985) said that, sacred books contain a lot of scientifict facts, but they are not mean to be scientifict books tall. These fact should be considered by us as lamps that guide us along the right way. They are likened to lighthouses or searchlights. In the middle age men of religion misunderstood the meaning of the word dealing with scientific facts, so that they fell into many blunders. Their misinterpretation were at the bottom of that conflict.[2]

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[1] Nefeily, Salah Ed-Din, A, *Highlights on The Meaning of Al-Fatiha*, (Egypt: Dar An-Nashr Liljami'at, 2005), p. 16.

[2] El Saha M. Ishom and Saiful Hadi, *Sketsa Al-Qur’an,* (Jakarta: PT. LISTA FARISKA PUTRA, 2005), p. iii
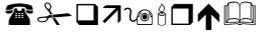
This (Quran) is a Message for mankind (and a clear proof against them), in order that they may be warned thereby, and that they may know that He is the only One Ilah (God - Allah) - (none has the right tobe worshipped but Allah), and that men of understanding may take heed. (QS. Ibrahim: 52)*[4]*

The duty of every Moslem to read and understand the Qur'an is according to his own capacity. Anyone of us attains to some knowledge's or understands of it by studying, contemplating, and testing of life both outward and inward. It is his duty, according to his capacity, to instruct others and to share them the joy and the peace with the result from contact to the spiritual world. The Qur'an has to be read with the tongue, voice and eyes, and the best light that our intellect can supply. Even more with the trust and purest light which our heart and conscience can give us. It was between the ages of four and five that first learned to read its Arabic words.

In order to implement its commandments, we need to read it carefully and understand the meaning of its verses and Surah. Many people, however, do not bother to try to understand it, but read it like parrots, particularly people who do not read or understand Arabic. Many are in the habit of reading Surah or verses at particular times or on particular days. In Holy Koran

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[3] Al-Qur'an digital

[4] Khan, Mukhsin, Qur'an-e-Kareem PDF

There are 114 surahs. Surah Al- Fatihah is the first surah of Holy-Koran. Surah al-Fatihah (The Opening) was revealed in Mecca and consisted of seven verses. Surah Al-Fatihah is the first coming. It is named Al-Fatihah because rightly called the Essence of The Book. It teaches us the perfect prayer. These seven verses form a complete unit by themselves, and are recited in every prayer and on many other occasions. The researcher choosed this surah because it is one of the important surah in Holy Koran for human life. Memorizing the surah Al-Fatihah is the obligation for every Moslems to pray, both when praying a lone or as a congregation or as Imam, we must understand and acknowledge surah Al-Fatihah. If we do not recite surah Al-Fatihah, our praying is invalid since reciting surah Al-Fatihah is one of the rules in praying. The messenger says:

عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ أَنَّ رَسُوْلَ اللهِ قَالَ لاَ صَلاَةَ لِمَنْ يَقْرَأُ بِفَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ [5]

The prayer is invalid for someone who does not read The Opening Book (Al-Fatihah).

It can be concluded that memorizing surah al fatihah is very important for all Moslems in the world. From the title of this surah "the opening" it has special thing stated in this surah about the Essence of the book that has beautiful verses and it has special useful qualities in praying.[6]

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[5] http://muslim.or.id/20283-membaca-al-fatihah-dalam-shalat-1.html

[6] Ali. Abdullaah Yusuf, *The Holy Koran Original Arabic Text,* (Malaysia: Saba Islamic Media: 2008), p.

The rules are part of the grammar of a language, which develops when you acquire the language and includes phonology, the morphology and lexicon, and the semantics. The sounds and meanings of individual words are related in and arbitrary fashion. If you had never heard the word syntax you would not know what it meant by its sounds.[7]

In English, there are many expressions and words which entrust. Deixis is one part that semantics studied. The phenomenon of deixis raises a number of puzzles about the proper way to think about relationship of semantics and pragmatics. Deixis abounds in language use and marks one of the boundaries of semantics and pragmatics. In pragmatics, deixis describes words or expressions the references of which rely absolutely on concept. Deixis is a technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. When we ask to someone, "*come here!*" we are using a context in the utterance, such as who is speaking to whom, what the relation they have, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker and what status the interaction participants have.

Here, in this study, the writer intends to analyze about spoken text which is realized in written text of the clauses of the utterances in Surah Al-Fatihah which is used by Moslems in their

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[7] Fromkin, Victoria, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Tenth Edition*, (New York: Wadsworth, 2014), p. 25

daily life. The research is entitle "A Semantic Analysis on Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Al-Fatihah".

B. Research Question

In this research, the writer formulates research question about:

1. what semantics understanding are involved from Surah Al-Fatihah by Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation? , and
2. what literal meaning and deixises are found in Surah Al-Fatihah by Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation?

C. Objective research

Relating to the research question above, this study has purposed:

1. To find out semantic understanding which are involved from Surah Al-Fatihah by Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation. And,
2. To find out literal meaning and deixises are found in Surah Al-Fatihah by Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation.

D. Significance of Research

The findings of the study are expected to be able to give both theoretical and practical contribution.

1. **Theoretically,** is attended to enrich other research in the field of semantic especially about deictic and literal meaning which are specified on various surah's in holy Qur'an. Further, it is

expected to be useful for the other researcher who eager's to know more about semantics. The results of this study are also expected to be useful and to give additional information to those who intend to conduct the field especially about deictic which are used in a certain text especially in Holy Koran. Additionally, the result of this study can be used for deeper understanding of surah al-Fatihah. It will be benefit for daily life of Moslems to pray to Allah every time.

2. **Practically,** The researcher expects this study could give a good contribution to an English teacher. Here, the content of semantics not only can be taught through text, story, poem or newspaper but also Holy Koran. Besides, the results of the paper is expected to beneficial for people interpreting and comprehending an English translation of Holy Koran by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, mainly those who have learned the role of semantic but have had no advanced skill on it.

E. Previous Researches

There are some researchers related to this study. The first is **Isni Susanti (2010)** wrote research entitled "Semantic Analysis of Words Bearing Suffixes in Westlife's lyrics in Face To Face Album". It is aimed (1) to find out parts of speech bearing suffixes in Westlife's lyrics (2) to find out the meaning of the words bearing suffixes in Westlife's lyrics and (3) to find out frequency of parts of speech used in Westlife's lyrics in Face To Face

Album. Descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research for the data are in the form of words and the researcher does not use any statistical procedure or calculation. The data are collected by downloading Westlife album of Face To Face, reading the lyrics of the song and printing the lyrics and needed of the song used in Westlife album. The data analysis is done by reading the lyrics of Westlife album of Face to Face, finding the words bearing suffixes, finding out the meaning of the suffixes used in Westlife album in "Face To Face", and drawing conclusion. The research finding shows that part of speech bearing suffixes used in Westlife's lyrics are verb, noun, and adjective. The meanings of the word bearing suffixes used in Westlife's lyrics of Face to Face Album are in accordance with the context or sentences. Based on the analysis, it is found that the words bearing suffixes most frequently used in Westlife's lyrics in Face To Face Album are verbs (29 of 66 words or 43.93%) and nouns with the same number, 29 of 66 words or 43.93%, followed by adjective (8 or12.12%).

The second is **Dewi Setyani (2013)'s** research entitle "The Analysis Of Deixis Of The Novel "Emma" By Jane Austen". This research is purposed to find the types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis) and describe the use of deixis in the utterances used in the novel "Emma" by Jane Ausen. It is a qualitative research. Where the writer applies three stages; the first, reading the novel " Emma" by

Jane Austen. the second, collecting the data from the utterances which are found in the novel " Emma" by Jane Austen, and the third, classifying all the data from the utterances that contain deixis and those which do not. By using descriptive analysis as technique of data analysis, there are four types of deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen, i.e. 195 person deixis (63, 2%), 32 spatial person deixis (10, 4%), 42 temporal deixis (13, 6%), and 40 discourse deixis (12, 9%).

Then, **Sutadi (2013),** who interested in study about lexical relation which are found in the translation of surah Yasin by Abdulloh Yusuf Ali based on three reasons. In his research, there are three reasons why he takes the holy Koran as the object for his analysis, such as: Firstly holy Koran is a miracle and the word of God and it is as guidance of life to be understood by the mankind around the world to differ between right and wrong. Secondly, surah yasin is the heart of holy Koran. The third reason, why the translation of Holy Koran is interesting to be analyzed, because the writer hopes to find the words in the Holy Koran which have relation meaning with the other words, so it will make easier in understanding the message. Here, the researcher investigates about lexical relation. Lexical relations are relationship with the meaning of word to other words which involves synonymy, antonym, homonymy, metonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, member-collection, and portion mass. It is a chance and a challenge for the

writer to analyze the meaning of words and the relationship of words in holy Koran.

Based on the previous researchers above, Some previous study had already conducted similar in the same field by many researchers that's study about semantic. The dissimilarities between them are: Isni Susanti analyzed westlife's song lyric and she was focus on parts of speech bearing suffixes in Westlife's lyrics, the meaning of the words bearing suffixes in Westlife's lyrics and frequency of parts of speech used in Westlife's lyrics in Face To Face Album. And for Dewi Setyani analyzed kinds of Deixis Of The Novel "Emma" By Jane Austen. She was focused on the types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis) and described the use of deixis in the utterances which used in the novel "Emma" by Jane Ausen. Then, Sutadi analyzed the translation of surah Yaasin by Abdullaah Yusuf Ali, he was focused on lexical relation of words.

From the previous researchers's focused above, the researcher finds another area that are not researched yet by the previous researchers. For example, there is no study yet about the combination of lexical meaning and deixis from Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation. The present study focuses on the kinds of lexical meaning which involves denotation, connotation, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, homophony, polysemy, and ambiguity. In addition the researcher investigates about and also the researcher is going to analyze kinds of deixis namely person

deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis using the translation of surah Al-Fatihah by Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation.

F. Method of Research

Method of the reaserch is scientific method to get the data based on the certain purpose and function.[8] (sugiono, 2006:1)

Based on Indonesian dictionary, methode of reserach as the regular method based on the mind to get the purpose of the knowledge. In the other hand, the method is the way of working sistematically to make easier the implementation of main purpose.

1. Types of Research

   a. Library Research

The kind of this research method is library research. Library research is used to get the data of the theories in the research.

Library research is to make the sources of library become benefit to get the data in the research. (zed, 2004: 4)

This methode to get the theories, research question or to make perfect research question and the concepts which be literature review of the research obtained relevant data and theories.

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[8] Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Administrasi,* (Bandung: ALFABETA: 2006), P. 1

b. Qualitative Research

Qualitative research is the research which do not need any statistics or other quantifications.[9]

Qualitative research only needs any words to explain the theories.

c. Descriptive Research.

Library research quotable with descriptive research. Because, the research describe the theory which include with the research.

Basically, there are 3 elements of qualitative research. First, the data get from any sources. Commonly from from interview or observation. Second, qualitative research consist of analysis prosedures and interpretation which used to get theories. Third, qualitative research is written and oral statement.[10]

So, from these elements we can conclude that qualitative research is descriptive research. Because, to get data from written and oral statement. Do not need any quantifications any more.

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[9] Strauss, Anselm and Juliet Corbin, *Dasar-Dasar Penelitian Qualitative,* (Yogyakarta: PUSTAKA PELAJAR: 2009), P: 4

[10] Strauss, Anselm and Juliet Corbin, *Dasar-Dasar Penelitian Qualitative,* P. 7

2. Focus of Research

    a. Semantic

        1) Definition of Semantic

        2) Kinds of Semantic

        3) Application of Semantic

    b. Yusuf Ali's translation of Surah Al-Fatihah

3. Source of Data

    a. Primary Source

       Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Trnslation

    b. Secondary source

        1) Abdullah Ali's Translation

        2) Professor Shah Farid-ul-Haque's translation

        3) Dr. Mohsin Khan Translation

4. Technique of collecting Data

        This research uses the study of document to collect the data. The researchers uses this technique to gain data from the document, they are books, journals, paper and other documents, then the researcher finds out information which are needed in this research in order to be investigated.

5. Technique of Analysis of Data

        The study takes data analysis in qualitative research that adopts the stages from Creswell (2007) cited in Ary et al (2010) describe how this spiral fits with various approaches to qualitative inquiry (narrative, phenomenology, grounded

theory, ethnography, and case study). There are three stages of qualitative data analysis, they are:

a. Organizing and familiarizing

  The first stage is organizing the data. It is used to make the data more accurate and clear while familiarizing the data in order to be easy in analyzing data.

b. Coding and reducing

  Coding is a part of process of data analysis which includes small pieces of information and abstracting a connection among them (Lodico, Spaulding, &Voegtel, 2010: 183) while reducing is after the data that have been collected by the researcher will be classified in the form of literal and deixis employed in English translation in Surah al-Fatihah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Then, analyzing the forms of literal and deixis in order to be figure out the referent of literal and deixis and finally drawing descriptive conclusion and giving suggestions.

c. Interpreting and representing.

  Then, the data collected by the researcher will be interpreted related to what has been found in surah Al Fatihah, then the results will be represented accurately. The data have been collected by the researcher in this research will be classified in the form of lexical and deixis employed in English translation in surah Al-Fatihah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes

the forms of lexical and deixis. Finally, the researcher draws the descriptive conclusion, gives suggestions, and presents the result.

G. Systematic report

Systematic research purposes to make the reader easier to understand the contents of the research. The researcher will interpret the systematic report. They are:

The beginning contents of cover, guidance statement, authentication, preface, and table contains.

Chapter I consist of Introduction, Background of study, research questions, the significant of research, the benefit of research, method of research and systematic research. Then, Chapter II consist of Semantic. For Chapter III consist of Translation types of Surah Al-Fatihah. The next Chapter consist of Abdullaah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Al-Fatihah. And, Chapter V consist of Conclusions and Suggestions. The end section contents of references and curriculum vitae.